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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSES OF DETAINEES DURING THE INITIAL INTERROGATIONS APPEAR ROUTINE. PRISONERS ARE OFTEN ISOLATED, HOODED, THREATENED, AND LACK PHYSICALLY UNCOMFORTABLE. ONCE THIS STAGE IS PASSED AND THE DETAINEE IS BROUGHT BEFORE A MILITARY JUDGE FOR DISPOSITION OF HIS CASE, CONDITIONS USUALLY IMPROVE MARKEDLY. IN GENERAL, PRISON CONDITIONS ARE JUDGED TO BE SATISFACTORY, AND ARE BETTER FOR POLITICAL DETAINEES THAN FOR COMMON CRIMINALS. PRISONERS DO NOT APPEAR TO BE MISERABLE IN GUARDS. THERE HAVE BEEN INTERCOURSE BUT CRUELTY ABUSES OF EXTRA-LEGAL SUMMARY EXECUTIONS ("DISAPPEARANCES").

(C) ARBITRARY ARREST OR IMPRISONMENT
THE LEGAL BASES FOR ARREST ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY LAW OF 1972 AND THE EMERGENCY SECURITY MEASURES OF 1973 AS FURTHER AMPLIFIED IN 1975, SUSPEND GUARANTEES AGAINST ARBITRARY ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT. THE GOVERNMENT OF URUGUAY OFFICIALLY LISTS 2,300

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NATIONAL SECURITY PRISONERS AS OF OCTOBER 1977, A SIGNIFICANT FIGURE IN THIS SMALL COUNTRY (SLIGHTLY OVER 3,200,000 POPULATION). ADVESTY INTERNATIONAL HAS REPEATEDLY ESTIMATED AS MANY AS 5,000 POLITICAL PRISONERS IN URUGUAY, BUT THERE IS NO WAY TO CONFIRM THESE FIGURES.

(D) DENIAL OF FAIR PUBLIC TRIAL

POLITICAL OFFENSES ARE TRIED IN MILITARY COURTS UNDER MILITARY LAW. THE URUGUAYAN COURT SYSTEM UNDER BOTH THE ORDINARY PENAL CODE (OPC) AND THE MILITARY PENAL CODE (MPC) RELIES ON WRITTEN PROCEEDINGS IN PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION, ARRAIGNMENT, TRIAL, AND SENTENCING STAGES OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. TERRORISM, SUBVERSION AND OTHER "CRIMES AGAINST THE NATION" ARE SUBJECT TO THE MPC. CONFESSIONAL EVIDENCE HAS BEEN THE BASIS FOR ALMOST ALL CONVICTIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY OFFENSES. IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR A JUDGE, WHO RULES ON THE BASIS OF WRITTEN BRIEFS, CIVIL OR MILITARY, NEVER TO CONFRONT THE ACCUSED FACE-TO-FACE. THE EVIDENCE, ARGUMENTS AND RECORDS OF SUCH PROCEEDINGS UNDER OPC AND MPC ARE NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC OR PRESS, THOUGH THE MPC APPEALS PROCESS PROVIDES FOR A PUBLIC HEARING.

ATTORNEYS HAVE LESS OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE AN EFFECTIVE DEFENSE UNDER THE MPC THAN UNDER THE OPC. ACCORDING TO THE EMERGENCY SECURITY MEASURES, A PERSON ACCUSED OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES SHOULD GO BEFORE A MILITARY JUDGE WITHIN TEN DAYS (24 HOURS FOR A PERSON UNDER THE OPC). THERE ARE LENGTHY DELAYS BOTH IN INFORMING THE ACCUSED OF THE PRECISE CHARGES AND BEFORE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS ARE STARTED (AS OPPOSED TO THE 48 HOURS LIMIT UNDER THE OPC). UNDER THE MPC ATTORNEYS ARE NOT PERMITTED ACCESS TO THEIR CLIENTS DURING THE PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION.

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MR. JUSTICE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

LIST OF OFFICIALS

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AGREES TO WITH OTHERS, BUT ONLY IN THE
THE ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO OTHERS, BUT ONLY IN THE
THE ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO OTHERS, BUT ONLY IN THE

THEY ARE NOT OF NATIONAL SECURITY MATTER, COMPLETE HIS STATEMENT. THE ANAGONY OF THE COMPANY TO DELAY THE MATTER.

[illegible]

(13) GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES RELATING TO THE INITIATION OF SUCH VITAL WILDS AS BOGS, SWAMP, BATTLE CAMP AND EDUCATION

PER CAPITA INCOME FOR THIS GENERALLY MIDDLE-CLASS COUNTRY IS ABOUT \$1,866, HIGH FOR THE REGION. DEVELOPMENT, OCCASIONAL HOUSINGS AND A CONTINUING PROTECTION OF PEAS INCOME. THE OVERHANGING MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION IS AGRICULTURE AND. THE AGRARIAN GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED COMMUNITY FIDING PROGRAMS FOR THE POOR. HOUSING IS NOT A PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY LIMITED OFFICIAL USE LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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SINCE FOR YEARS, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALLOCATED STRAIGHT AND
SCHOOLS FOR STUDENT HOUSING TO NITEL AND LOWER
STAGES.

HEALTH CARE, AS A RESULT OF MANY YEARS OF HEAVY INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT, IS EXTENSIVE AND ACCESSIBLE TO THE ENTIRE POPULATION, IS FREE TO THE POOR (NOMINAL COST FOR OTHERS) AND IS ADEQUATE. LITERACY, PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE ACCESSIBLE TO THE ENTIRE POPULATION. IN RECENT YEARS DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES HAVE FOCUSED ON THE PRODUCTIVE SECTORS, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY, WHICH WERE NEGLECTED IN THE PAST.

ACCOMPLISHED AT A SOCIAL COST WHICH WAS PAID BY HEAVILY ON LOAN THROUGH GEORGE, BUT INCOME DISTRIBUTION

REMAINS AMONG THE MOST ENTHUSIAST IN THE ENVIRONMENT.

(c) FREEDOM OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL INTERESTS, INCLUDING FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, SPEECH, PRESS, RELIGION AND ASSEMBLY

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FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS SEVERELY RESTRICTED. DIRECT
PUBLIC CRITICISM OF THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT IS SUBJUDGED
AND INFREQUENT. ATTACKS AGAINST THE ARMED FORCES ARE
NOT TOLERATED. THE MEDIA OPERATES UNDER A SYSTEM OF
SELF-CENSORSHIP WITH GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE
AUTHORITIES. THE EMERGENCY SECURITY MEASURES, HAVE
BEEN USED TO PROHIBIT THE DISSEMINATION OF OTHER THAN
OFFICIAL NEWS RELEASES OR COMMENTARY ON "SUBVERSIVES"
AND GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS AGAINST THEM.
THE NON-MARXIST PRESS, CONTINUES TO PUBLISH. IT
HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTIONS. DURING
1977 THE MONTHLY BUSQUEDA WAS SUSPENDED FOR TWO ISSUES
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AND THE DAILY NEWSPAPER EL DIA FOR TEN DAYS FOR SEPARATE
PUBLISHED ITEMS JUDGED CRITICAL OF URUGUAYAN AUTHORITIES
OR ACTIONS. ADDITIONAL MEASURES WERE TAKEN AGAINST EL
DIA, INCLUDING THE TEMPORARY EXPULSION OF ITS EDITOR
AND SUSPENSION OF ITS IMPORT DUTY EXEMPTIONS FOR THIRTY
DAYS. JOURNALISTS ARE FREQUENTLY QUESTIONED AND WARNED
ABOUT STORIES THEY HAVE WRITTEN, AND NEWSPAPER DIRECTORS
DETAINED AS A SHOW OF DISPLEASURE.

THE GOVERNMENT GENERALLY RESPECTS THE CONSTITUTIONAL
GUARANTEES RELATING TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION. THERE HAVE
BEEEN CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND SOME GROUPS
AFFILIATED WITH RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING
LIBERAL CATHOLIC GROUPS.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY IS SEVERELY RESTRICTED. POLITICAL
MEETINGS CANNOT BE HELD AND MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS OF
OFFICERS OF ALL CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS ARE STRICTLY
CONTROLLED. SUCH MEETINGS MUST BE APPROVED WELL IN
ADVANCE BY SECURITY AUTHORITIES WHO PASS JUDGEMENT ON
THE AGENDAS AND LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS. NON-COMMUNIST
UNIONS CONTINUE TO FUNCTION WITHIN RESTRICTIONS IM-
POSED BY THE GOVERNMENT, SUCH AS THE NEED TO OBTAIN
PRIOR APPROVAL FOR MEETINGS, AGENDAS, ELECTIONS AND
ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES. THE USE OF RIGHT TO STRIKE,
RECOGNIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT, IS DISCOURAGED IN
PRACTICE.

INSTITUTIONAL ACT NO. 7 PROVIDED THE GOVERNMENT
WITH A POWERFUL TOOL TO CONTROL THE ACTIVITIES OF
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, PREVIOUSLY GUARANTEED VIRTUALLY
LIFETIME JOB SECURITY, BY PROVIDING MEANS FOR THEIR
SUMMARY TERMINATION. ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF
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EMPLOYEES TERMINATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT
SINCE ENACTMENT IN JULY 1977 VARY WIDELY.
(B) FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT WITHIN THE COUNTRY, FOREIGN
TRAVEL AND EMIGRATION

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